TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1894.

If our frames who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have respected articles rate Wiep threat in all carees send stamps for that merbors

Adortisements for THE WERELT SUS, 1881-14 to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even-

### The Only Way to Defend the President. The McCREARY Hawaiian resolution is to

be voted on in the House to-day It is a meaningless, evasive, dishonest proposition as it stands. If passed, pending the report from the Senate committee which is thoroughly investigating the whole subject. It will count for absolutely nothing. It will not change one citizen's opinion of the Policy of Infamy, or of the President's behavior throughout the Hawaiian affair. It will not shield Mr. CLEVE-LAND from the consequences of his stupendous blunder. Gauge of the thinnest texture would be a better protection for the Executive than this translucent cont of

kaleonine. Yet members of the House will probably be told to-day that high political consideraresolution, as a measure of defence for a President for whom the Democracy has to de itself responsible.

lisere is only one way in which Democrata in the House can defend Mr. CLEVELAND and his Policy of Infamy.

hat way is to offer boldly, to discuss frankly, and to pass if possible, a substitute lessent on declaring that the woman Lini-TORALANI is rightfully the Queen of Hawall; that she was deposed by the illegal intralerence of representatives of the United blates; and that right and justice require that also be reinstated upon, her throne, by the interposit on of this Government, 1 mersional Government

The passage of such a resolution would Indeed be an effective defence of the Presicent and a vardication of his Hawanan Policy. What Democrat in the House of Remos ntatives is loval enough to Mr. CLEVELAND to stand up and propose it What Democrats in the House are prepared to vote for it, if offered?

## Mr. Stevers Is Not On Trial.

The weakness shown by the lukewarm detenders of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Hawaiian policy in the House is even greater than would have been supposed. They cannot state their case without condemning it by Impliention.

The one point on which they rely is abuse of Mr. STEVENS for calling apon our naval forces at Honoiulu to aid the present Govtriment in preserving peace and order there. Minister STEVENS not only acted light a man of sense and a patriot in protecting American interests, but he also acted in strict accordance with precedent. But admitting that both he and Capt. WILTSE exceeded their authority, how would that justify Mr. CLEVELAND's interference to destroy the existing Government in Haweil! The latter, as Minister THUBS-TON once said, had no control over Minister STEVENS and Capt. WILTRE. It is not answerable for what they did, and "cannot be held to have forfeited any of its attributes of independent sovereignty by reason of their conduct, whether the same were right or wrong, authorized or unauthorized."

Any other doctrine would enable a Goverament to take advantage of its own wrong, and even of its pretended wrong, soms to interfere with the domestic affairs of a weaker country. The consciousness of this truth undermines all that the defenders of CLEVELAND have to say for him in the House, even if they honestly believe that Mr. STEVENS was overzealous, or that he recognized the Provisional Government premuturely. Secretary GRESHAM himself saw that Mr. CLEVELAND could acquire no right the movement to overturn the throne; and accordingly he set up his theory that the are of the Provisional Government and that of the Queen had "develved a question" upon the President for determination. namely, which of the two possessed the lawful authority. This theory, however, was so preposterous there being no evidence whatever of an agreement for arbitration on that point, that apparently it is not relied upon during the present House debate, and the abuse of Mr. STE-Vann is nguin resorted to:

htr. Nravens's conduct is not the issue; Mir. CLEVELAND's conduct is the issue.

# What Littuckalant Sought to Do.

One of the points in Mr. CLEVELAND'S notorious message of Dec. 18 was that " dissati-faction with a form of government not our own " ought not to " regulate | did not get a circular. He forgot that there our comfact." And yet we find to-day a resolution of the House Foreign Committee, framed for the purpose of boistering up CLEVELAND's policy, reflecting upon the present Government of Hawaii, as " not republicar in form "!

in other words, according to the latest forthruttings of Clevelandism, to censure the patriotic overturning of a throne is all right: but "dissatisfaction" with a barbarons and aggressive despotism is unseemly for the American people

Nowhere in the resolution which Congress is saked to pass, is the indisputable fact referred to that the very cause of the revolution which it describes, was the Queen's attempt to set aside, by her own will, the Constitution of Hawaii. Is that a fact to be ignored by the Congress of the United Bla'e-, in order to whitewash CLEVELAND?

The Constitution of 1887, wrung from KALANAUA, as an alternative to forced abilication, was a concession to popular geternment. It took away the monarch's absolute veto power, which he possessed under the Constitution of 1874, and allowed a lail to be passed by a two-thirds vote over his veto. It reorganized the portion of the Legislature called the Nobies somewhat after the United States Senate, its members being elected for six years, onethird going out at intervals of two years. instead of being appointed for life by the monarch, as under the Consti-tution of 1874. The Cabinet, under the old Constitution, was removable only by the King, but under the Constitution of 1887 by a vote of want of confidence. The Constitution of 1874 had given the right of suffrage and of holding office only to Hawellan subjects, but that of 1887 extended this right to American or European male residents of a fixed age and with certain property qualifications, so that they could

practically hold a dual allegiance. It is well known that there was difficulty for a long time in obtaining a copy of the of being on the wrong side in politics. Constitution which the Queen proposed to He always supports the man who gets promulgate, but that finally a copy, corti- beaten; at least, he always endeavors to and by Fathaus, was me a known. In all pick out the loser, and nine times out of

the important respects just noted, accord-Minnesots, the Queen's Constitution prothe Constitution of 1987.

That is to say, she substituted her absoute voto power for the existing right of he Legislature to pass a bill over her veto. hus binding the latter hand and foot. She tried to destroy the effect of a vote of want of e-nfldence, making her Cabinet removable only by herself, and abrogating the law that made no act valid without the signature of at least one member of the Cabinet. She sought to have the Nobles forming one half of the Legislature be a body appointed by her for life, instead of persons elected for a short term of years. She was to disfranchise persons who aiready had enjoyed the right of suffrage for years, our own countrymen among them. Other changes might be cited, but these show her reactionary purpose, which was that of destroying the gains for popular government effected by the revolution of 1887. These changes, as thus recounted in the Senate, she proposed to effect by her own will alone.

As is well known, she was stayed by the opposition of her Ministers. She endeavored for hours to procure their acquiescence, but in vain, whereupon she approunced both in a public speech in the throne room and again tions require their votes for the McCREARY | from the upper gallery of the palace to a meb of people, that she would have to postpone the promulgation. Her language in the throne room is reported as follows: "Keep me ever in your love. I am obliged to postpone the granting of the new Constitution for a few days. I must confer with my Cabinet, and when, after you return home, you may see it, receive it graciously." When afterward she learned that the people were rising in revolution, she promised to attempt her changes only in the way the Constitution of 1887 prescribed; but it was too late.

Will any American citizen say that if any King or President, in any country, should even attempt such a scheme of violating has kee by mintary and naval force, and, if the Constitution he had sworn to support, horresery, by war measures against the he ought not to be hurled from power by an indignant people, even though he should stay his purpose under the fear of popular wrath, and promise to resort thereafter only to lawful methods? Littuoxalant had forfeited her allegiance and forfeited her throne. No nation could be worthy of respect that would allow itself to continue to be governed by a ruler who had been guilty of these acts. Yet we find no whisper of them or of the despotic aims of the Queen in a resolution which goes out of its way to criticise the present Govern

ment of Hawaii as not republican in form. Is the Congress of the United States ready to put itself on record as denouncing its own countrymen, who overturned such a despot in Hawaii, merely because it wishes to clear up the reputation of GROVER CLEVELAND?

## The Vote Mr. Peckbam Did Not Cast.

Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM did not vote at the special election held in the Fourteenth Congress district last week. Mr. PECKHAM is a resident of that district. The reason be gives for his failure to vote is certainly grotesque. As given for him by his nephew to a Herald reporter, it is in these words The fact that there was an election that day slipped from our minds. We had not been asked to vote, either verbally or by circu'ar; and in the hurry of business we forgot all about the election until it was too late. The reason assigned by Mr. PECKHAM's

nephew presupposes on the part of Mr. CLEVELAND'S candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, much ignorance of other matters than pure law. Had he not heard that the eloquent JOHN R. FELLOWS, who was his first assistant during his memorable ten days' service as District Attorney in 1883, had been transferred from Congress and chosen as District Attorney for a three years' term? Did he not know that Col. BILL BROWN, who had stood up for GROVER CLEVELAND like a stone wall, was the Democratic candidate to sucreed FEL-Lows? Had he not heard the argument of of jurisdiction in Hawaii through the alle- | Professor SENNER that the election of Col. gation that Mr. STEVENS had encouraged | Brown would be a stinging blow, below the belt, to DAVID B. HILL, and greatly reduce Senator Hill's political importance? Did he not know that the other pinety-pine Auti-Snappers of the Committee of One Hundred looked to Mr. PECKHAM to do his full duty in the upper part of the town and thereby establish the party's independence of Tammany? Only a little while previously, Mr. PECKHAM had affixed his signature to a circular, such as he appears to delight in, containing this statement:

> Whatever the Democracy does, and is, in New Fork, has great influence upon its fortunes in all parts of the country, for everything done here is viewed as brough a magnifying glass, and is seen and known of

Notwithstanding all this, Mr. PECKHAM. who had aided in accusing the Democrata that stood by Col. Brown of all the crimes in the political calendar, did not vote. He remained away from the noils, because he was an election. No one requested him, verbally or by post, to vote, so he let WILLIAM LUCULLUS go down to unmerited defeat, when five additional votes in each election district in the Fourteenth Congress district would have saved him. There are 210 such election districts, and Quroo's mafor ty was less than 1.000.

If Mr. PECKHAM did not know that there was a special election, he probably did not know that there was a political campaign preceding it. Is this credible? Did he not know that, by general consent, the iniquitous and unconstitutional Wilson bill was on trial in his district? Did he not know that the income tax feature of the bill was on trial in that district? Was he not aware that the humiliating position of the American Government in the Hawaii matter was vigorously discussed there? Had not the whisper of Honnahowen's name been wafted over Hariem, and also the echo of Col. Brown's brave declaration that if he was United States Senator in EDWARD MURPHY's place, he would have voted to confirm Hornslower?

What was Mr. PEEKHAM thinking of ? Caudidates should stand together. One should not be permitted to fall by the wayside while another, who could help him with his own vote and the vote of his nephew, is looking after his own fences exclusively.

Without accusing Mr. Preknam of disingenuousness, perhaps a better and truor reason than is assigned by his nephew may be given for his failure to vote for Col. BILL BROWN on the day when 52,000 other electors. found time to cast their ballots in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congress distriets. Mr. PECKHAN's failure to receive a circular, printed in one or more colors, may have been the proximate cause of his absence from the polls, but the real reason for his failure to vote was more probably this: Mr. PECEHAN makes, as we know in New York, a specialty, so to speak,

ten as succeeds in so doing. Not having to the statement of Senator Davis of ing hept abreast with the march of events, the partif dispute, the William coved to substitute the provisions of the and Dota correspondence, the inabrogated Constitution of 1874 for those of vasion of the constitutional rights of Congress by the President, the arguments of Professor SENNER, and similar matters, he supposed that Col. Bills Brown was certain to win in a district which gave 9,000 Demoeratic majority in 1892. So he did not vote for Col. But, Brown, and when he ascertained, regretfully, that he had lost a chance of voting for a defeated candidate, he made through his nephew the ingenious. if not logenmous, explanation that his failgre to do a citizen's duty on Jan. 30 was due to the fact that he did not get a circular.

Fie on such excuses in the hour of the party's grave needs! Col. Bill Brown should have sent Brother PECRHAM a Columbian postal card expressing his apprehensions of defeat. Then Mr. Prokesy would have been certain to vote for him. and thereby have reduced Quico's majority from 984 to 983.

## The Political Hermit.

The Washington letter which we reprinted on Sunday from the Batimore Sun is interesting, not from any novelty of information it affords, but from the evidence t is that even the most besotted of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Worshippers begin to murmur against him. The Baltimore Sun has been faithful to him, and is so yet in its editorial department; but it prints conspicuously in its news columns an account, made as mild as nossible, but necessarily severe, because true, of the unpleasant relations, or rather almost total absence of relations, between the President and the Democratic Senators. It shows Mr. CLEVELAND occupying a position of almost absolute political isolation. He has estranged the majority of the Democrats in Congress. They do not consult him, nor does he consult them.

Some peculiarities of manner or manners may have had their part in accentuating the differences between Mr. CLEVELAND and the Democrats, but the real cause i his rooted propension for solitary government. He wishes to monopolize and not to chare responsibility. He has frequently manifested in a striking way his contempt for Congress as a body, and no doubt the presence of individual members of it is offensive to him. He lives alone with his policy; and with his habit of mind, politics secomes more and more a personal matter. and public interests are liable to be sacrificed to his prejudices or revenges. We don't know that the President deserves

to be specially blamed for this, because he can't help it, and the Democrats were fully aware of his peculiarities when they nominated him in 1892. Of course, when a President tries to break down the discipline of his party by seeking out chronic malcontents and rewarding them, and by letting slip no occasion of showing his contempt for its trusted leaders, the party is liable to get a little discouraged; and, of course, it is not pleasant for Democrats to think that the purposes of the President are alien to theirs. and to see the Republican holdovers undisturbed; but the duty of Democrats is not altered thereby. They are not dependent upon the favors of the President or of any other man. Mr. CLEVELAND may balk the wishes of the Democratic party, bring it into temporary discredit by his policy, and increase the friction by an irritating and factional course; but the party will go its

way without him if he chooses to be alone. We wish we could say that the Democrats in Congress would continue true to Democratic principles whether he abandoned these or not. But, judging from the House of Representatives, the Democracy has not fared much better in that body than in the White House. The Democratic party is naturally cast down by its disappointment, yet there is nothing to do but to go ahead in the straight path. Presidents and Congresses soon get out of the way. The principles of the Democracy have not changed since 1892.

# The Piedge and the Fulfilment.

the Democracy contained these words: We solemnly declare that the need of a return to those fundamental principles of free popular government, based on come rule and indicidual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to contralise all power at the Federal capital has become a menare to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Coversment, under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic."

The Democratic Congress elected under that platform in 1892, proceeds to pass in 1894 a tax bill which carries the centralization of power at Washington to an extreme limit. It votes to impose on the people a system of taxation which spawns a multitude of Federal spies empowered to interfere with the individual liberty of the citizens of the States, and to annoy and harass them. It makes them feel the heavy hand of centralized Federal power by levying on them a direct Federal tax, in contradiction of the whole Democratic theory and principle. It compels them to expose their private business to those spies of centralization. It subjects them to inevitable blackmall and extortion at the hands of these inquisitorial agents. It makes them the victims of the worst and most extreme form of the centralization, against which the Democratic platform protests, as contrary to the fundamental principles upon which

this free popular Government is based. What will become of the Democratic party if it thus betrays its principles, and violates its pledges to the people? What honest man will be likely again to vote to it control of Federal legislation if it thus treacherously and infamously outrages its doctrines and assails the popular rights?

Certain members of Congress seem to be proceeding on the theory, in their defence of the infamous Hawaiian policy of Mr. CLEVELAND, that patriotism is dead among the American people, and that they have lost their attachment to the principles upon which this Government was founded. Such men are making a great mistake. Never before in the history of this republic was devotion to the flag and those principles of popular liberty which it symbolizes so deep, so ardent, and so universal among the American people as it is to-day.

Woe to the party which suffers any one of its representatives to defy and insult that sentiment without visiting him with its prompt and indignant reprobation !

The present year will be a very good one for promotions in the navy. There are but six Rear Admirals on the active list, yet there will have been no fewer than four promotions to that grade this year, in consequence of retirements, without considering the chances of vacancies for other causes. About a fortnight ago Commodere J. G. Walkel was made a In April, Commodore Ramsay and Commodore SHERREYF will receive a like In November, Commodore Braxron will in his turn reach this coveted rank. And that will not be the end of rapidly following advancements to it, since next January Commodere Maans will be promoted, and the month following Commodore GLEFEXIES, so

within a little ower thirteen months, or a numher equal to the entire list of Rear Admirals. Of course each such promotion rauses another in every grade below; and, in fact, there are still more, due to retirement for age alone, as we go downward. For example, the present year alone marks six Captains for promotion - Brandster, made a Commodore about a fortnight ago; SELFEIDUR and MILLER, to be promoted in April, Speand in July, Matthews September, and Nonroy in November. In short. 1834 is a promising year for promo-tions, in view of those resulting solely from retirements caused by reaching the age of 572 and there is the great chance, also, that Congressional legislation at the present session may do something in the same direction.

At the executive meeting of the United Press, held in this city vesterday, the following was unanimously adopted:

hesolved. That in the death of Gronne W. CREEDS, the American press loses one of its noblest and hest-beloved leaders, and we desire to convey to the friends and relatives bereaved the expression of our sincere sorrow and sympathy.

OTABLES A. DANA Chairman. WALTER P. PHILLIPS, Secretary,

These are the concluding sentences of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives last week by the Hon. W. H. Dasson of

Alabama " The Constitution must, be resurrented, and become the chart to guide equiation. The biresing of hones and fair government, as that saired instrument de mands, must throw its fruits over every section of the broad land. When this giverious end to secured, when bally our harps on the willow and sing again the sweet songs of Zion.

Yes, the Constitution must be resurrected. and the tariff for revenue only must come up with it. The distinguished body of which Mr. DENSON is a member has just done its best to

Dig up the Constitution and stick to it!

We do not see how the Legislature could enact or provide for the enforcement of a law like that which Dr. POTTER of Albany advocated in his lecture before the Academy of Medicine upon "Contagious Diseases." desires a law for the restriction of the marriage of people suffering from certain ailments. "A man or a woman afflicted with tuberculosis," he said, "should not be allowed to enter into marriage with a healthy person, and the Legislature should prohibit such marringes, making partles contracting them eriminally liable." We could wish that Dr. Poyren had submitted to the Academy a practicable measure of law embodying this restrictive principle, in order that some idea might be obtained of the nature of the provisions which he regards as desirable, and of the way in which they ought to be carried out.

The subject is certainly a very serious one. Dr. Porten referred to the fact that there were over 5.000 deaths from tuberculosis in the city last year.

In these times of grumbling and complaint, it is changeful to spend an hour with the uncomplaining animals and fowls. The exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will be opened on Thursday. The orse market can be visited at any time. In HAGENBECK's trained wild beast show there are many kinds of quadrupeds. Cackling fowls, roaring lions, and neighing horses may be useful in relieving the o'erstrained mind.

Mr. GLADSTONE made reference to big failing eyesight in the despatch about his health which he sent from Biarritz last week. According to a statement made by the London correspondent of the Tribune, the aged states, man is afflicted with cataract in both of his eyes, in one of which the sight has already been totally destroyed, while in the other it is impaired. The sufferer, who is evidently not conversant with the modern method of treating cataract, recently requested his oculist to perform an operation upon the blind eye, but for a very good reason the oculist declined. He may possibly carry out Mr. GLADSTONE'S desire after the power of vision has departed from the eye which is yet serviceable to its owner. When cataract has affected both eyes and destroyed the sight in both, it is the practice of many of the best oculists to operate upon one of them, and, if its power be restored, to hold the other in reserve, so to speak for any subsequent emergency, as it can be made the subject of an operation at any time, in case of the loss of sight in the eye first oper-The preamble to the Chicago platform of ated upon. By trying to remove the cataract the blind eye at this time, the oculist might endanger the eye that is yet useful. Mr. GLADSTONE is well versed to many branches of learning; but in this particular branch he evidently does not know as much as his oculist.

Dr. GRANGER It is possible that, even if Mr. GLADSTONE were to become totally blind, he would not surrender the leadership of the Liberal party in Parliament, or the office of Prime Minister or the battle for the rights of old Ireland. In strength of will, in pertinacity of purpose, in the ability to overcome obstacles, few great men have ever surpassed the octogenarian Premier.

Our able contemporary, the North Adams Democrat, prints a lot of extracts from a diary that was kept in the years 1799 and 1800 by the Rev. Mr. EMERSON, at that time the minister of the town of Conway. If the whole diary is as instructive as the parts of it that are given it ought to be brought out as a volume by some publisher. We copy a few of the entries;

January 1, 1800-list much company. In the eventog married a couple. Fee, \$1.25, had a cheese given me. Value about \$1 Descon Wass a present of best. value about twenty cents.

January 4 - Attended to study. Bottle rum \$ 50. January 2%-Married three couples. Fee \$6.25. February 4-Paid a woman taylor for

July 5.- Bot, rum at Banewett's store, \$.50. August 1-2-Two quarts rum Williams's store, \$1.50. Pant for killing hog seventeen cents.
October 20-Put in the color for Winter use thirty sight harrels of order. Value \$32.

December 24-Lord's Day. Preached from Samuel. , 27 "How are the mighty fallen"

The minister was a man of humility. In one entry he says: "By profession I am a Christian miniater, but O. how, how unworthy this honor, and how inconsistent has my deportment been with that high and sacred character." In another entry: "Attend a marriage. Fee. \$1.25." In another: "Some means must be devised to suppress infidelity."

The entries in the Key. Mr. EMERSON'S diary which must be of especial interest in modern times are those which give the price of rum and of elder in the year 1800; "Bottle rum \$.50; bot rum \$.50." There has truly been a rise in the rum market within the past nice tr-three years, if we may judge by the quotations which are printed from time to time We presume that the Conwar minister quaffed the old-fashioned kind of New Fugland rum. though the real old genuine Jamaics rum was not then unknown in Massachusetts.

He paid only Hi cents a barrel for his elder. and it may have been hard eider at the price. Mr. Emerson must have found some consolution while fighting the infidels, the Baptists, and the openly wicked. He preached for fifty-seven years.

A calm and philosophical way of looking at things is more more conducted to longewity to freight, I amil finding. Turny way taken by some - Sec. J. W. Landser in the New Lock Medical Masses.

It is true, beyond a doubt. We accept at once this opinion of a scientific observer, who has studied human nature, the laws of life. and the influence of the mind upon the body. We have known many even-tempered and calm-minded old philosophers, both men and women; but we have hardly ever known of a fretful, snarling, fussy person living to a great age. A sensible man or woman ought to beable o bear the ordinary experiences of life without fretting over them, and to scourge evildoers without snarling, and to avoid fussiness at all times. The fratful person makes others unthat the total result will be all promotions | happy; the sparier stire up hatred against

people who give -vidence of a fretful or anari ing or fussy disposition until they are about thirty, reform before they reach forty; these people may five long; but he or she who re tains the disposition beyond the age of maturity, which comes about forty, has a poor chance of enjoying a green and happy old ago We guess that the fretfulness of a good many people is caused by bad health, and may be modified by doctoring. We guess that there must be semething wrong with the brains of snarlers, and they ought to consult an allenist. We guess that the victims of fussiness can be relieved only by a perception of the folly of it We think that Dr. Lamnent will bear us out when we ear that longevity is desirable only when it is accompanied by philosophy and piacidley. A fretful, snarling, and fussy old person must be a cause of irritation, suffering. Implety, grief, and evil in any household.

We have assurance that a very good exhibit of American industries will be made at the international exposition to be held in Antworp. The American Commissioners have received encouraging reports from manufacturers, machinery makers, inventors, and We think it will be worth the while of these enterprising men to send specimens wares to Antwerp. them to the best adventage in the spacious and ornate "American building" which will soon be ready for their service.

## THE WILSON RILL AS AN ISSUE. It Is Whally Possible that It May Figure in

Next Pair's E.cettous WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb C.-What reason is there to suppose, should the Wilson bill, with or without the income tax, especially with it, pass the Senate, that its repeal would not ecome the issue before the people next fall. when they vote for a new Congress, and the verdict be against it? This is the question that thinking men put to themselves and each other.

Who but the engineers of the Wilson bill pre tend to think it would be accepted by the country as a settlement of the tariff question onger than an appeal could be taken and the question tried?

Is there any reason to suppose the opponents of the Wilson bill, the business men who have their capital embarked in manufactures and every description of enterprises, the tens of thousands of ailied interests, the millions of the labofing classes who are new protesting against the bill, would accept it as a settlement and not do their utmost at the polis next election day to elect a Congress pledged to set it aside?

These are among the questions that indicate the convictions, motives, and future action of the masses, who will not like those that beat Candidate Brown for Congress in an overwhelming Democratic district in New York city last week.

What would be the meaning of the election of Grow for Congressman at Large in Fennsylvania by twice or thrice the usual party vote within the next few days, a result that is likely? What reason is there to suppose that throughout the States, were an election to be held on the same day, there would not be similar results? And what reason is there for believing that next fall, when a new Congress will be elected and the Cleveland Adminstration brought under a searching review, there will be materially different results !

Therefore, what reason is there for saving the Wilson bill, should it pass Congress, will stand a day longer than an appeal could be

The answer in the language of a very foremost Democrat, is, "None whatever, and it would be insanity for the Senate to ratify the action of the House of Representatives."

A settlement of the tariff question that will last for years," said a business man who has been here watching the progress of the Wilson bill listening to the arguments used in the House. " is very greatly to be desired, and an acquiescence in a reasonable settlement might be counted upon, but the Wilson bill is out of the question. It is not a revenue but a deficiency bill. It is neither protection nor free trade. It has not the elements for perma-It is a hoteh-potch utterly antagonistic to the science of government, true thilosophy of trade, progress, and prosparity, none of which could be expected under it. All these would demand its overthrow, and other men with better ideas must have an opportunity to give the country the settlement of the tariff for which it undoubtedly longs. A settlement is one thing, but one that is contrary to the science of political economy; prog-

gress and prosperity is another." These are the sentiments that, regardless of political considerations, are going to prevail. If they are not present before, they will be when the elections come off. This is what all sorts of men of intelligence agree to, conclusions to which they have been brought by events since

## Grover Cleveland's last inauguration THE OPENING WEDGE

Measures That Mar New Be Expected to Come Before Congress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thanks for your editorial comments of the 1st inst. on "Communism Pure and Simple." The adoption of the Income tax is the entering of the thin end of the wedge. The growth of American liberty and civilization, which has for a century been onward, has at last been reversed. and now tends backward toward oppression

and now tends backward toward oppression and barbarism. We have finally reached the point where honeasy is no longer the best policy, but the greatest profit to the greatest number is the only thing to be considered.

Next in order will be a bill providing that all people with incomes under \$4.000 shall ride free in all public conveyances. Why not? It would early benefit the majority, and no one would suffer but a few millionaires or bond-holders, whose votes would not be worth counting. Then Congress might next provide that every voter in the country should receive \$12 a month. This would assuredly be a very popular measure, and no doubt a vast majority would favor it, and whatever the majority favors must of course be right.

There is an old but interesting story of a snake who undertook to support life economically by feeding on his own tail. Just how far he got has never been clearly demonstrated. I berhaps the lutture course of American legislation will give us the solution of the myster.

Aleen, S. C. Feb. 3.

## THE SUN, AND THE FLAG, AND THE DI MOCRATIC PLATFORM

Abuse That Is a Compilment,

To you Entrop of The Sew-Sor. It makes myself and other Democrats hig themselves with delight on read ing your efficers full of expletives in to day a new is evident that your mask of card hypocrity has been alithg names.
Against your named editorial stric of cumming angula-

try, high sounding parases and know Nothing patrioties, which appeals to mother; but unreasoning American prejudice and teaching that every unject illneral. r narrow-minded American action is givrined by the Boisting of the Stars and Stripes, there is no defence But when your vanity received a severe hims, through the "greaning and jeering" in the flores of Representatives that greated Mr. Paymer of New York when he represented her never a liversecute paper, and had read to the fitting your opinion that recent congressional electrons in New York city indicated fee by against the Wilson till, you strikently could not contain pourself. And your weakness is shown to the editorial by the plain proof you give that the growing and jector did noticely occur, and the other fainty of the socialist cand Anarch. tie. The Ford has gained more by its independen course and simple and logical at lethan Tic Six will ever gain by its variously, conveiled knowledge of the English Language, and lovel political partnamely.

But the more you indules in investives and visions againsts, the more will broad minded Demourate enjoy it, for when the trickster loses his tamper he gives himself away, and we see what he is worth. As for salling "ration" you had better cutailer your own record and, as the Secult has expressed it. pick the hindling wood out of your own aya." Cartain it is that it would be a far mobiae, patriotic pride, to awell the heart of an American. It is were recognized the world over that, with its intelligence and power, the United States combined absolute justice toward of other powers, small or great, even to its temporary apparent dafavor, out that the american dag when ever placed, to an indication that there fairness is, and nut the prejudiced idea that the American dag makes right, whether it is so or not

A DESCRIPTION DOES NOT CONSIDER THE SEN & DESCRIPTION FARM.

HACKEDSELE, JOSE &

THE UNITED PRESS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1894. Certain journals occasionally announce that some newspaper has been detached from the old service circuits of the United Press and its predecessor, the New York Associated Press; and it has come to our knowledge that the Western gentiemen who are engaged in a "news warfare" against these old agencies are assiduously circulating the story that we are not likely to continue the 'contest." These representations have misled some overcredulous elients of ours into steps that they are certain to regret. It seems well, therefore, to present here with for the first time a brief statement of the facts, for the benefit of whom it may

concern.

The New York Herald, THE NEW YORK SUN. the New York Tribune, the New York Times, and their associates, under a deed of trust, hold absolute control of the United Press and of the contracts, good will, and business which it derived from its predecessor, the old New York Associated Press. These papers are engaged in the business of collecting the news of the world for their clients and themselves. They represent all phases of political belief East and West; and the good will accruing to them through their long years of successful service to the public rests upon the good faith with which they have done this work. Their clients are other daily newspapers in New York city and Brooklyn. the New England Associated Press, the New York State Associated Press, the Southern Associated Press, the leading papers in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and nearly all of those throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, besides many in the West and on the Pacific coast, and all of those in the British Provinces of North America. It is obvious to any careful observer that

the United Press is now collecting the news | some question, however, as to whether it is more copiously, accurately, and successfully than ever before, and it proposes to continue to do so. Certain Western newspapers, which from time to time have engaged in efforts to relieve us of this work, are attempting it again. Under no circumstances and at no time will the New York Herald, THE NEW YORK SUN, the New York Tribune, and the New York Times consent to abandon the business of collecting the news of the world for themselves and their clients. and to turn over this work to the irresponsible and untrust worthy persons now conducting the affairs of the Western organization, and engaged in demoralizing the legitimate business of news collecting by tempting offers of rates below a paying basis. Such inducements are of no real advantage either to those who offer or those who accept them. It is clear that no business conducted on such a basis can be either efficient or permanent.

We have made no complaints and no ex parte statements intended to disparage others or to exalt ourselves, but we are going steadily about our business, paying our bills as they accrue, and we are prepared to pay them if they should be doubled, trebled, or quadrupled. As a matter of fact, these bills do not now equal one-half the amount they reached during the successful defence of our present position against the last serious assault upon it by these same disturbing newspapers of the West. Therefore, the statement that under any

circumstances or at any time we are likely to abandon or have ever contemplated abandoning the work of collecting our own news for our customers and ourselves is entirely groundless, and we make this publication only that oid clients of ours need no longer be deceived by the rackless and unfounded stories set affoat about us. Neither is it true that we are looking for or desiring any compromise. On the contrary, we should prefer to have whatever contest may be said to exist, continue until the people who have started it have had enough to last them through one newspaper generation. Whatever any or all of the other newspapers may decide to do, the journals herein represented will continue in the business of collecting copiously and authentically the news of the world for their clients and themselves.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, for the New York Herald. WHITELAW REID. for the New York Tribune. CHARLES A. DANA. for THE NEW YORK SUN. CHARLES R. MILLER, GEO. F. SPINNEY. for the New York Times.

President of the New Eugland Associ-

ated Press.

Witness

JOHN H. HOLMES,

Two Points of View,

# Coming out of Music Hall after Gen. Goron's lecture last night, the wife or an ear able gentlemen, as ex-Confederate colonel, ataking to her hushand of the lecture, said: It was a splendid lecture, but I think it a trie too much reconstructed." Yes, makam, was the ax-Colonel's re-

lite Yes, 'ma :am,' was the ex-Colone's re-sponse; but you weren't whipped, and I was." The Prevailing Bistress. To see Easton or Tra Stra-So. I have read with interest the letter of a "Cacholic Carata." I can the owner in part of a tenement house and without going into the question of whether I am "handsome" or a "land sacter," which must necessarily be largely a

what is now a multer of public interest, via. the prewhat is now a matter of public microst, via. the pre-vailing distress among the poor. Setting legally nor morally is a landlerd bound to let the poor live in his house free of real any mars than his vanderbild is to let them rule in his care without. Mr. I anderould is to led them ride in his care without paying face. Mr precar has not announced that he will supply me free of house, and have no mergages and the city of New York thads any reduction in my detected to the payer of the hard three it is cardly that to abuse his analysis to the hard three it is cardly that to abuse his analysis who would not the hard three who would not it for payer to deposit and the whole who would not if they could led him answer to those who would not if they could led him answer to the conscious and his cook how he dean with them.

I expected has year precises to the value remain of three per cent of the rodes prains to tanget make we grantly important as but modely hears. If every man is tall on an well for the poor, they will be well taken care, of if one friend, the cursus, will indrice the poor parablements to resulted the almost their face of it one friend. The cursus, will indrice the poor parablements to resulted the almost that families to their soling it precedes to income from investments and precise thirth and counting should be preceded for them and precisive thirth and counting should be preceded for them and precisive the induced than a better service that of the induced.

nation of apinion, I desire to let a little fire aline.

ROWE MATTERS OF ARE

The Water Color Seelery's A tractive Show Perhaps the most remarkable picture in the

exhibition of the Water Color opened with a "stag" party and a fire -day night and an invitation reception or have urday, is Mr. J. Alden Well's The lan-ances Screen," No. 27, in the north gallery, It is a very extraordinary, not to say "triet ... enque, water color, which only in reason to uncertainty that has surrounded Mr. West for some time new as to where he is On the part of a painter less capable thin Welr has shown himself to be such conwould not be noticed. He is so fine in second ment and suggestion, and in technical mile terr, that it is bewildering to contour its from his brush such curious freaks as Impanese Screen" and Lature: In the tarmer there is a serous of a torn ored pattern, beautifully drawn and pater. It is a perfectly decorous and accept server.

As a bit of still life it is beyond criticism. It is in front of the screen upon a Japanese rug. a young woman, done in outline and when-4 in with a flat and bilious tint of yellow-arming woman who, he reason of her attendess tion as to wardrobe, sould never be recount Let the United States Senate Committee on the Proprieties as a proper person to appear area a medal. The outlines of the figure are laranesy in simple grace, and unconstrons of tor sude climit, she sits and watches for playful kittens, in the Cigate" this same sandlesd young women stands hurs by a harp and with a sported deer at her side. Next to these curious things by Mr. Wer, the water color drawings for W. T. Sme my and Robert Blum are likely to prove as hieresting as any others in this almost altoget er excellent exhibition. Mr. Smedley has a

Sheriff sale." No. 370, a stonning drawing

sufficiently described in the title perhaps but

His "Rube Plate," No. 438, is a delighte

ruli of technical merit and fine characteries

ful pleture of a girl sitting under the trees

Mr. Bium's drawings, to his advantage and

that of the public, being framed in an indi-

vidual but appropriate fashion are bung to

gether across a corner of the east room. Ther

are all of Japanese subjects - wood carvers

clog sellers, and so forth. "A Geisha." No Int. is a charming figure of a girl, and like his

other contributions, is drawn with the greatest

delicacy and beauty. The winner of the Evans prize of \$500, for "the most meritorious water color in the exhibition." J. Francie Murphy, is fortunate in thus selling a picture extalogued at \$175 for \$600. His "Under Gray Skies." No 142 is one of the best drawings that Mr. Murphy has made, and Mr. Evans is to be congratulated upon getting a very good picture. There is properly described as "the most meritorious water color in the exhibition." The vote o the jury is not accepted by every one without protest. Mr. Ochtman's "In the Hills of Con-necticut." No. 215; Mr. Smedley's "Ruhe Platz." Mr. R. M. Shurtleff's "Early Autuma." No. 308, and Mr. Henry B. Snell's "Yacht White Ladye," No. 30%, are among the notably fine pictures that were, or ought to have been, considered. Mr. Murphy is one of the most poetical of our landscape painters and hir works are beautiful in color, but he has confined himself with an almost monotonous fidelity to a single chord. It is always harmonious, but not sufficiently varied in theme to suggest

that Mr. Murphy has his mind on his work. In the place of honor in the middle of the south wall hangs a picture by the President of the society, Mr. J. G. Brown, "Free from Care." No.348. It is a bootblack not engaged for the moment in blacking. As a matter of sim-ple comparison, it may be said that Mr. Brown's water colors are certainly not worse than his olis. There are those who think they are technically better. On either side of the laughing street boy are Horatio Walker's "Morning." No. 347, a woman milking a white cow, in an atmosphere that, if not altogether conducive to health. Is certainly delightfully expressed by Mr. Walker, and Walter Shirlaw's "Autumn," No. 352, a somewhat pinkish maiden out in unseasonable weather. Mr. Murphy's prize winner and "Jealousy." No 341, a lion and girl picture of the usual sort.

all is Mr. Albert Hester's "The Flight of Cinderella." No. 349, a decorative scheme. This is the starting point about the galleries. but the start must be made on another oc sion. Nearly \$3,000 worth of pictures were sold up to Saturday night.

by Mr. F. S. Church, flank these. Over them

The Seney collection at the American Art Galleries continues to attract much attention by reason of the famous pictures, or the pictures by famous painters, that it contains. The of more than 300 canvases is sprinkled with masterpieces by some of the most eminent of modern painters, with here and there a work of native art that suggests that Mr. Seney was sometimes diverted from his speculative investments in order that he might encourage some industrious but unsuccessful artist. It has been suggested that Mr. Seper could not have collected all of these canvases after his last sale in 1891, but, on the other hand, he is reported to have owned many of these works at that time and to have had them stored in a safe deposit vault. Their importance, as that word is often used, and their interest are beyond question. The first night's sale at auction will take place at Chick-

ering Hall on Wednesday

There is a small collection of water colors by Mr. Ross Turner of Boston on view at the Wunderlich gallery that will interest and surprise those who have known this artist only by his Venetian scenes. The present collection numbers some fifteen water colors of New England scenes and half a dozen or more Berm riews. They are drawings in pure washand full of color. The 'Springtime' and ' are among the most beautiful. Both dea with a theme in gray and rose color, and represent New England cottages and peach trees in blossom. The quality here is delightful. "July" and "Flecked with Leafy Light and views in the woods, there is sa abundance of sunny quality, but they are not so successful. In the Bermuda views there are some bright and picturesque studies of mid-Atlantic skies and sunshine and white walls and semi-tropical gardens.

NOTES OF THE ART GALLERIES.

The Society of the Independents is a new or ganization "in our midst" Its first annual exhibition will open to-day at Leavitt's old gallery at Broadway and Twelfth street a place dear to the memory of old-time auction-room haunters. The Independents are the aparchists of art. They don't believe in juries of admission and so draw lots for wall spare. They have no rules and observe no conventional restrictions except such as are imposed by the proprietor of the gallery that they have engaged. Every man is his neighbor's eq a in overything except perhaps ability. In the matter of ability it is safe to assume that every man is his neighbor's interior. It is promise I that there will be some curious things on new at this show of the Independents in the unacademic way.

The Salmagundi (lub was organized as a black and white club, but color has crept in and it has just some of its or ginal distinctiveness. It is welcome news, therefore, to know that the club will hold a hack and white show this month, one club on Feb. 10 with a staff this month, or sing on Fet, hiwith a stal party and lasting throughout the following week.

It is a matter of some consequence to the politice ourising public to know what appears to be the fact that some of the recent such sales in New York have not been conjucted that life pulpings have been sold at given prices at public suction and that it superfit that the pulpings have been sold at given prices at public suction and that it since questly appears that not more than perhaps fifty of these sales were gentules it signed at add faith with the public that is described not only to the dealers but to the pointers themselves.

Mr. Flathouse—What did rou kiek me under the table for when I saked Gorgeleigh to have some more terrupin?

Mrs. Flathouse isexprely:—For two reasons. There was no more terrapin; and, not being a skirt dancer, I couldn't kick ever it.